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CPW Report No. 67 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Mar. 23 - 29, 1953)

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1. (1b) **WORSHIP OF STALIN:** Peking in numeral code (Mar. 23) quoted from a CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN article, "Youth Must Be Good Students of Stalin," and added (Mar. 25) that the 6th edition of SHIH SSU SHOU CHEH was devoted to Stalin's memory. Peking reported in numeral code (Mar. 27) that the Third Field Army was giving serious study to Stalin documents, and added (Mar. 28) that Central Government officials were carefully studying Stalin's writings "in his memory." Peking said (Mar. 29) that the Central-South Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was sending projection teams and mobile exhibits to rural areas to show the life and works of Stalin and details of Soviet aid to China over the past 30 years.

Shanghai (Mar. 23) broadcast excerpts from FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY depicting Stalin's achievements as the acknowledged leader of the world's oppressed people and of world Communism. Wuhan announced (Mar. 24) that local egg processors had increased production and cut waste "in memory of Stalin."

According to Kunming (Mar. 29) local teachers and cadres now understood Stalin's contributions to world Communism and were following Mao's orders to turn grief into practical work. In Wenshan Hsien, Yunnan, cadres were studying Stalin documents and joining the SSFA. Peking said in numeral code (Mar. 28) that the Sinkiang SSFA held a Stalin exhibit, and Tihua reported (Mar. 27) that Government cadres were studying Stalin documents.

2. (1b) **SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP:** Chinchow (Mar. 25) broadcast a biography of Malenkov, "Lenin's Student and Stalin's Comrade in Arms," and added: "The Soviet people are following Stalin's teachings and marching forward on the path to Communism under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, headed by Malenkov, and the Soviet Government."

Peking reported (Mar. 23 and 24) that Far East history students at Leningrad University were celebrating the 100th anniversary of Nanking's Taiping liberation. Peking stated in numeral code (Mar. 26) that Soviet museums were increasing Chinese art displays "in response to public demand."

3. (1c) **RUSSIAN SUPERIORITY:** Peking stated in numeral code (Mar. 27) that local residents were studying Russian, and added (Mar. 29) that the Central-South SSFA was training Russian-language teachers. Democratic League cultural workers emphasized the importance of Russian politics, and urged a methodical study of advanced Soviet experiences and scientific techniques.

Hangchow (Mar. 23) broadcast a talk on Soviet aid to the development of Chinese science, administration of the Chinese-Changchun Railway, and the building of the Huai River Project. Peking asserted (Mar. 25) that use of Soviet methods had enabled Ankang to reduce crucible firing time, and added (Mar. 26) that the Shantung Medical College was concentrating on studying progressive Soviet medical science "in memory of Stalin." Wuhan announced (Mar. 27) that Huahsin cement workers overfulfilled their quotas by adopting Soviet experiences "in memory of Stalin."

4. (2a) **WAR BURDENS:** Peking asserted in numeral code (Mar. 26) that a 20-man medical team left Tainan for "voluntary service" in Korea, and added (Mar. 28) that "an additional 60" railway workers left Peking. Peking announced (Mar. 27) that 400 volunteer railway and medical workers went from Liuchow, and another group of railway workers from Chengchow.

Mukden announced (Mar. 27) that Ankang engaged 220 women apprentices in January and February. Peking in numeral code (Mar. 23) transmitted Korean front dispatches lauding achievements of "women comrades of the Chinese People's Volunteers."

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Shanghai (Mar. 24) asserted that many factories had completed CPV orders ahead of schedule, but gave Relief Committee reports on "the spread of 1953 famine conditions in East China." Kunming reported (Mar. 29) that the Resist America-Aid Korea National Committee was organizing comfort delegations to present plays to the CPV. All cultural teams "must be prepared to participate."

5. (2b) TRADE AND PRODUCTION PROBLEMS: Peking stated in numeral code (Mar. 23) that the Hunan State Trading Company had converted wholesale establishments to retain outlets in Changte, Shaoyang, Huangyang, and Changsha "in order to insure economic operation." Shanghai (Mar. 27) reported a meeting of Shanghai businessmen "pledged to promote trade and stop tax evasion."

Shanghai complained (Mar. 27) that in Shanghai Dyeing Plants nos. 1 and 2 all khaki goods was 25 percent defective, with prints 50 percent defective in one plant. Tsinan reported (Mar. 26) that defective goods increased by 6 percent in two weeks in Shantung's State Textile Mill No. 3.

6. (3a) COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INDICATIONS: Kunming stated (Mar. 29) that with study of Stalin documents, public security forces "now watch for troublesome elements." According to Tsinan (Mar. 24) the Shantung Government approved death sentences for two counterrevolutionaries, prison terms for six others, and disciplined two officials "for allowing counterrevolutionaries to exploit the peasants."

7. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking announced (Mar. 24) that 122 engineers, 3,400 workers, and 3,600 college graduates were transferred to Ankang. Many cadres were sent to Shansi basic construction sites. Shanghai said (Mar. 24) that 24 local factory technicians had quit their jobs to volunteer for basic construction.

Chungking reported (Mar. 24) that improved Party leadership had been ordered for Southwest construction sites, as inspection showed that cadres had "an improper outlook." Tsinan stated (Mar. 26) that the Shantung Labor Bureau had given first priority to national defense projects; second, basic construction; third, city building; and fourth, housing. Peking announced in numeral code (Mar. 28) that a secondary Huang Ho bridge had been completed to expedite supply shipments for construction of the Chiakou Pass section of the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway.

8. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Chungking reported (Mar. 24) that more than 43 billion yuan for relief had been issued in Yunnan, Szechwan, Kweichow, and Sikang, with cadres ordered to "stress relief and correct their bureaucratic attitude." Chungking added (Mar. 28) that Suining Hsien, Szechwan, cadres had too many organizations, concurrent jobs, meetings, telephone calls, and telegrams.

Peking charged in numeral code (Mar. 24) that Hopei enterprise cadres did not know their capital, profits, losses, or personnel conditions. They were ordered to process letters of complaint and stop covering up for friends. Peking said in numeral code (Mar. 26) that the National Conservancy Conference ordered cadres to "stop making demands upon peasants" and satisfy peasant demands instead. Despite conservancy work, Shensi cotton production was down.

Tsinan (Mar. 23) quoted a TA CHUNG JIH PAO letter from 31 hospitalized miners charging the hospital's Resident Physician with responsibility for the death of nine persons through incompetence. Tsinan said (Mar. 23) that the Taian Administrative Office, Shantung, processed only 3 of the 98 letters received in 1952, "protected bad characters," permitted rural cadres to frighten the peasants, and punished persons who complained.

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9. (3b) MARRIAGE LAW: Peking charged in numeral code (Mar. 28) that Marriage Law implementation was unsatisfactory in Tientsin textile mills, as cadres took only a superficial interest and refused to study workers' problems. Peking in numeral code (Mar. 26) quoted a CPV political officer as saying that cadres must "respect and love revolutionary military personnel on active duty and protect their families," and as pointing out that divorces could not be granted in such cases "without consent of all parties."

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 27) charged Pishan Hsien, Szechwan, cadres with error in saying that marriages not freely contracted must be dissolved. Chungking cadres erroneously ruled that widows could not remarry for two years. All cadres were ordered to study the Law and discontinue "irresponsible replies." Shanghai said (Mar. 26) that the new Marriage Law Implementation Committee had been warned to give advice only, and not to assume judicial powers. Chungking said (Mar. 24) that Sikang cadres had been ordered to stop work on the Marriage Law and concentrate on relief measures instead, a move made necessary by drought conditions.

10. (3a) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Peking (Mar. 23) quoted Hopei JIH PAO accusations that rural cadres were pressuring farmers to join cooperatives, failed to consider private property rights, and "even attempted to destroy private ownership of property." Peking in numeral code (Mar. 26) gave a Spring Cultivation directive demanding a halt in the transfer of rural cadres to industry, fewer meetings so peasants could get their work done, and more respect for private property rights.

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 26) quoted from a Communist Party Resolution on Mutual Aid and Cooperatives: "The Party policy is to unite middle class farmers steadily, and also allow the growth of a rich farmers' economy." However, poor farmers must belong to mutual aid teams and cooperatives in order to produce needed food. Cadres had mismanaged these organizations, forcing poor farmers to sell their land, "thus favoring the growth of a rich-farmer economy inimical to poor farmers."

11. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Chungking (Mar. 23) quoted Southwest Deputy Chairman Ho Lung as telling the Tibetans to strive for construction of a New Tibet by "bringing harmony between the Tibetans and the People's Liberation Army forces."

12. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking in numeral code (Mar. 27) quoted French press reports from Hanoi as saying that Gen. Clark planned to equip 50 Bao Dai battalions in order to "prepare for further expansion." Peking in numeral code (Mar. 27) quoted an Indonesian paper as saying that suspension of Jakarta USIS publications would force peanut vendors to find new wrapping paper. In Malaya, students used the publications to make paper toys, as all Asians despised the Americans for the U.S. plan to "pit Asians against Asians."

Peking stated in numeral code (Mar. 25) that the United States had maneuvered itself into domination of Southeast Asia tin and rubber markets through Point Four operations. British exports to the area had dropped, while American, Japanese, and West German business had increased.

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